10/050,665
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L23	(viral or virus) near5 vector$ near5 (expand$ or increas$) near5 host near range$	13	L23
L22	(viral or virus) near5 vector$ near10 (dual or multiple) near5 host$	26	L22
L21	l19 and (marker$ or reporter$) near10 (non near permissive or nonpermissive or mammalian)	6	L21
L20	l19 and (marker$ or reporter$) near10 (inactive or silent or "not" near expressed) near5 (non near permissive or nonpermissive or mammalian)	1	L20
L19	L18 and promoter$ near10 (mammalian or human$)	42	L19
L18	L16 and (non near permissive or nonpermissive) near10 (cell or cells or hosts or host)	79	L18
L17	L16 and promoter$ near10 (mammalian or human)	49	L17
L16	(baculovir$ or nuclear near polyhedrosis) and express$ near10 (non near permissive or nonpermissive)	91	L16
L15	(baculovir$ or nuclear near polyhedrosis) and (non near permissive or nonpermissive)	328	L15
L14	(baculovir$ or nuclear near polyhedrosis) and multiple near host$	14	L14
L13	L3 and reporter$	1	L13
L12	L9 and reporter$	1	L12
L11	L9 and select$	1	L11
L10	L9 and marker$	1	L10
L9	6589783 [pn]	2	L9
L8	L3 and (polyhedrin or p10)	0	L8
L7	L3 and baculovir$	0	L7
L6	L3 and baculovirus$	0	L6
L5	L4 and human	1	L5
L4	L3 and marker	1	L4
L3	6627436 [pn]	1	L3
L2	L1 and stratagene	19	L2
L1	pDual	29	L1

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Term: (viral or virus) near5 vector$ near5 (expand$ or increas$) near5 host near range$

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Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 26 of 26 returned.

☐ 1. 20020173030 . 10 Jul 02. 21 Nov 02. Method and means for producing high titer, safe, recombinant lentivirus vectors. Naldini, Luigi, et al. 435/235.1; 435/320.1 435/366 435/456 C12N007/00 C12N005/08 C12N015/867.

☐ 2. 6428953 . 26 Jun 00; 06 Aug 02. Method and means for producing high titer, safe, recombinant lentivirus vectors. Naldini; Luigi, et al. 435/5; 435/320.1 435/325 435/366 435/369 435/455 435/456 435/457 435/6 435/91.1 435/91.3 435/91.33 435/91.4 435/91.42. C12Q001/68 C12Q001/70 C12N015/867 C12N015/64 C12N015/49.

☐ 3. 6294325 . 05 Jul 96; 25 Sep 01. Cloning and expression of thermostable multi genes and proteins and uses thereof. Wetmur; James G.. 435/6; 530/350. C12Q001/68 C07K015/26.

☐ 4. 6265183 . 19 Dec 94; 24 Jul 01. Direct molecular cloning of foreign genes into poxviruses and methods for the preparation of recombinant proteins. Dorner; Friedrich, et al. 435/69.1; 424/199.1 424/208.1 424/232.1 435/320.1. C12P021/06 C12N015/00 A61K039/275.

☐ 5. 6221640 . 14 May 97; 24 Apr 01. Enterococcal aminoacyl-trna synthetase proteins, nucleic acids and strains comprising same. Tao; Jianshi, et al. 435/183; 435/252.3 435/254.11 435/320.1 435/325 435/6 536/23.2 536/24.3. C12N009/00 C12N001/20 C12Q001/68 C07H021/04.

☐ 6. 6175060 . 26 Apr 99; 16 Jan 01. Phosphate-deficiency inducible promoter. Lefebvre; Daniel D., et al. 800/295; 435/419 435/69.1 800/278. C12P022/00 A01H003/00 A01H015/05 C12N001/19.

☐ 7. 6174713 . 16 Jun 97; 16 Jan 01. Candida cytoplasmic tryptophanyl-tRNA synthetase proteins, nucleic acids and strains comprising same. Shen; Xiaoyu, et al. 435/183; 435/252.3 435/254.11 435/320.1 435/325 435/6 536/23.2 536/24.3. C12N009/00 C12N001/20 C12Q001/68 C07H021/04.

☐ 8. 6165782 . 18 Mar 99; 26 Dec 00. Method and means for producing high titer, safe, recombinant lentivirus vectors. Naldini; Luigi, et al. 435/320.1; 435/455 435/456. C12N015/867.

☐ 9. 6103244 . 22 May 96; 15 Aug 00. Methods for generating immune responses employing modified vaccinia of fowlpox viruses. Dorner; Friedrich, et al. 424/199.1; 424/188.1 424/232.1. A61K039/12 A61K039/21 A61K039/275.

☐ 10. 5994136 . 12 Dec 97; 30 Nov 99. Method and means for producing high titer, safe, recombinant lentivirus vectors. Naldini; Luigi, et al. 435/455; 435/320.1 435/325 435/366 435/369 435/465 435/466. C12N015/86 C12N015/64 C12N005/10.

☐ 11. 5922564 . 24 Feb 97; 13 Jul 99. Phosphate-deficiency inducible promoter. Lefebvre; Daniel D., et al. 435/69.1; 435/29 435/320.1 435/34 435/410 435/440 536/23.1 536/23.6 536/24.1 800/260 800/277. C12P021/02 C07H021/04 C12N005/04 C12N015/82.

☐ 12. 5912140 . 03 Apr 95; 15 Jun 99. Recombinant pneumocystis carinii aminoacyl tRNA synthetase genes, tester strains and assays. Whoriskey; Susan K., et al. 435/69.1; 435/252.3 435/254.2 435/320.1 435/69.7 530/350 536/23.2 536/23.4 536/24.32. C12N015/00 C12N015/63 C07K014/195 C07H021/04.

☐ 13. 5885815 . 01 Nov 96; 23 Mar 99. Candida isoleucyl-tRNA synthetase proteins, nucleic acids

and strains comprising same. Sassanfar; Mandana, et al. 435/183; 435/252.3 435/254.11 435/320.1 435/325 536/23.2 536/23.4. C12N009/00 C12N001/14 C12N015/00 C07H021/04.

☐ 14. 5877280 . 06 Jun 95; 02 Mar 99. Thermostable muts proteins. Wetmur; James G.. 530/350; 435/6 435/91.1 436/501 436/94. C07K001/00 C12Q001/68 G01N033/566 G01N033/00.

☐ 15. 5871987 . 01 Nov 96; 16 Feb 99. Candida tyrosyl-tRNA synthetase proteins, nucleic acids and strains comprising same. Sassanfar; Mandana, et al. 435/183; 435/252.3 435/254.11 435/320.1 435/325 536/23.2 536/23.4. C12N009/00 C12N001/14 C12N015/00 C07H021/04.

☐ 16. 5801013 . 26 May 95; 01 Sep 98. Helicobacter aminoacyl-tRNA synthetase proteins, nucleic acids and strains comprising same. Tao; Jianshi, et al. 435/69.1; 435/252.3 435/254.2 435/320.1 435/69.7 530/350 536/23.2 536/23.4 536/24.32. C12N015/00 C12N015/63 C07K014/195 C07H021/04.

☐ 17. 5798240 . 11 Jan 96; 25 Aug 98. Recombinant mycobacterial methionyl-tRNA synthetase genes and methods of use therefore. Martinis; Susan A., et al. 435/183; 435/252.3 435/320.1 435/69.7 435/863 536/23.2 536/23.4. C12N009/00 C12N015/00 C12N001/20 C07H021/04.

☐ 18. 5759833 . 06 Jun 95; 02 Jun 98. Human isoleucyl-tRNA synthetase proteins, nucleic acids and tester strains comprising same. Shiba; Kiyotaka, et al. 435/183; 435/252.3 435/254.11 435/254.21 435/320.1 435/325 536/23.2. C12N009/00 C12N015/00 C12N001/14 C07H021/04.

☐ 19. 5756327 . 26 May 95; 26 May 98. Recombinant mycobacterial isoleucyl-tRNA synthetase genes, tester strains and assays. Sassanfar; Mandana, et al. 435/183; 435/252.3 435/252.31 435/252.33 435/254.21 435/320.1 435/325 435/348 536/23.2. C12N009/00 C12N005/00 C12N015/00 C07H021/04.

☐ 20. 5656470 . 13 Sep 94; 12 Aug 97. Recombinant mycobacterial seryl-tRNA synthetase genes, tester strains and assays. Martinis; Susan A., et al. 435/183; 435/252.3 435/320.1 536/23.2. C12N009/00 C12N001/20 C12N015/00 C07H021/04.

☐ 21. 5629188 . 21 Apr 95; 13 May 97. Human alanyl-tRNA synthetase proteins, nucleic acids and tester strains comprising same. Shiba; Kiyotaka, et al. 435/183; 435/252.3 435/254.11 435/320.1 435/325 435/348 536/23.2. C12N009/00 C12N001/20 C12N001/14 C07H021/04.

☐ 22. 5445953 . 26 Aug 91; 29 Aug 95. Direct molecular cloning of a modified poxvirus genome. Dorner; Friedrich, et al. 435/457; 435/235.1 435/320.1. C12N015/09 C12N007/01 C12N015/64 C12N015/86.

☐ 23. 4593002 . 11 Jan 82; 03 Jun 86. Viruses with recombinant surface proteins. Dulbecco; Renato. 435/91.41; 424/199.1 424/217.1 424/224.1 424/233.1 435/235.1 435/239 435/317.1 435/69.1 435/69.3 536/23.1. C12N015/00 C12N007/00 C12N007/02 C12N001/00 C12P021/00 C12P021/02 C12P021/04 C12P019/34 A61K039/12 A61K037/00.

☐ 24. WO 9931251 A1 . 11 Dec 98. 24 Jun 99. METHOD AND MEANS FOR PRODUCING HIGH TITER, SAFE, RECOMBINANT LENTIVIRUS VECTORS. NALDINI, LUIGI, et al. C12N015/49; C12N015/86 C12N015/64.

☐ 25. WO 9927123 A2 . 25 Nov 98. 03 Jun 99. MODIFIED SV40 VIRAL VECTORS. FANG, BINGLIANG, et al. C12N015/86; C12N015/87 A61K048/00.

☐ 26. WO 9927123 A2 AU 9915369 A . Production of SV40-based viral vector system. CASEMENT, K S, et al. A61K048/00 C12N015/86 C12N015/87.

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Terms	Documents
(viral or virus) near5 vector$ near10 (dual or multiple) near5 host$	26

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? begin 5,6,55,154,155,156,312,399,biotech,biosci
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      Set  Items  Description
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? (baculovir? or nuclear (n) polyhedrosis) and (non (n) permissive or nonpermissive)
>>>When using accession numbers with KEEP in OneSearch, you
>>>must use the FROM option to specify a file number.
? s (baculovir? or nuclear (n) polyhedrosis) and (non (n) permissive or
nonpermissive)
Processing
Processed  10 of  34 files ...
Completed processing all files
          81437  BACULOVIR?
        4113092  NUCLEAR
          29787  POLYHEDROSIS
          27219  NUCLEAR(N)POLYHEDROSIS
       10529474  NON
          79090  PERMISSIVE
           7351  NON(N)PERMISSIVE
          15382  NONPERMISSIVE
      S1    393  (BACULOVIR? OR NUCLEAR (N) POLYHEDROSIS) AND (NON (N)
                 PERMISSIVE OR NONPERMISSIVE)
? s s1 and (polyhedrin or p10)
            393  S1
           5965  POLYHEDRIN
          12000  P10
      S2     92  S1 AND (POLYHEDRIN OR P10)
? s s2 and (reporter? or marker?) (5n) selectable
             92  S2
         254277  REPORTER?
        1714908  MARKER?
          33545  SELECTABLE
          24424  (REPORTER? OR MARKER?)(5N)SELECTABLE
      S3      1  S2 AND (REPORTER? OR MARKER?) (5N) SELECTABLE
? d s3/9/1
      Display 3/9/1     (Item 1 from file: 357)
DIALOG(R)File 357:Derwent Biotech Res.
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0302077  DBR Accession No.: 2003-03862    PATENT
A new recombinant virus vector that allows expression of an exogenous
    target protein in non-permissive cells without expression
    of a selectable marker is useful in a two hybrid system for
    detecting protein interaction - recombinant virus vector expression in
    host cell for protein interaction
AUTHOR: JUANG J;  LEE D
PATENT ASSIGNEE: ALARVITA BIOLIFE CORP;  NAT HEALTH RES INST  2002
PATENT NUMBER: EP 1243656  PATENT DATE: 20020925  WPI ACCESSION NO.:
    2002-724953  (200279)
PRIORITY APPLIC. NO.: US 50665  APPLIC. DATE: 20020116
NATIONAL APPLIC. NO.: EP 20026472  APPLIC. DATE: 20020322
LANGUAGE: English
ABSTRACT:  DERWENT ABSTRACT:  NOVELTY - A recombinant virus capable of
     infecting a non-permissive cell, comprising a nucleic acid
    encoding  a detectable marker operably linked to a promoter active in a

                                    -more-
?
      Display 3/9/1     (Item 1 from file: 357)
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     host  cell  and  inactive  in a non-permissive cell, and a
    nucleic  acid which includes an exogenous sequence operably linked to a
     second promoter active in the non-permissive cell, is new.
```

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following: (1) selecting a viral plaque for infection of **non-permissive** cells, comprising providing the claimed virus, infecting a host cell culture with the virus and identifying viral plaque by detecting expression of the detectable marker; and (2) producing a protein in a **non-permissive** cell, comprising selecting a viral plaque as described above, amplifying virus from the selected plaque, and infecting a **non-permissive** cell with the amplified virus so that the cell produces the protein encoded by the exogenous nucleic acid sequence but does not express the marker. BIOTECHNOLOGY - Preferred Virus: The virus is preferably a **baculovirus** . The first promoter is inactive and the second promoter is active in a mammalian cell, preferably a human, most preferably a primary human cell, or in a **non-permissive**

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insect cell, particularly a Drosophila cell. The first promoter is preferably a viral **polyhedrin** promoter, more preferably a **P10** promoter and the second promoter is a CMV (cytomegalovirus), RSV (Raous Sarcoma virus) or SV40 (Simian virus 40) promoter when used in a mammalian cell, or a heat shock protein, Orgyia psedosugata immediate-early, metallothionein or actin 5C promoter when used in an insect cell. The detectable marker is a fluorescent protein, more preferably GFP (green fluorescent protein), EGFP, EYFP, ECFP, EBFP or DsRed. USE - The recombinant virus is useful in a two hybrid system to determine if two known proteins interact. EXAMPLE - A mammalian-**baculovirus** shuttle vector was designed to adopt EGFP (undefined) as a detectable marker under control of **polyhedrin** promoter. An expression cassette encompassing a red fluorescent DsRed gene from sea anemone was constructed under control of CMV-IE promoter. DsRed was used as the target protein for ease of detection of target gene expression. pBacEGFP was constructed by cloning a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) product of EGFP into pBacPAK8 using BamHI and PacI

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sites. Then a 2.6 kb NruI and StuI fragment from pcDNA3 (Invitrogen) containing CMV-IE promoter with a multiple cloning site polyadenylation signal followed by SV40 origin of replication was inserted into the pBacEGFP in EcoRV site as pBacEGFP/CMV. The mammalian shuttle vector pBacEGFP/CMVDsRed contained DsRed as the target gene from pDsRed-N1 (Clontech) inserted into the EcoRI and NotI sites of pBacEGFP/CMV. Recombinant **baculoviruses** were generated by the BacPAK system and amplified by propagating them in S. frugiperda fall armyworm Sf21 cells using standard techniques. (8 pages)
DESCRIPTORS: recombinant baculo virus vector plasmid pBacEGFP, plasmid pBacEGFP/CMV, plasmid pBacEGFP/CMVDsRed-mediated gene transfer expression in Drosophila **non-permissive** cell, detectable marker, green fluorescent protein, cytomegalo virus, Rous-sarcoma virus, SV40 virus promoter, appl. two hybrid system, protein-protein interaction arthropod animal insect herpes virus leuko virus retro virus onco virus papova virus fluorescence (22, 8)
SECTION: GENETIC TECHNIQUES and APPLICATIONS-Gene Expression Techniques and

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    Analysis-BIOMANUFACTURING and BIOCATALYSIS-Animal/Plant Cell Culture

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? s vir? (5n) vector? (5n) (expand? or increase?) (5n) host (5n) range
>>>File 5 processing for VIR? stopped at VIRTUALY
Processing
>>>File 155 processing for VIR? stopped at VIRUSKONJUNKTIVITIS
Processing
Processed  10 of  34 files ...
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>>>File 144 processing for VIR? stopped at VIRUSAAV
Processed  20 of  34 files ...
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>>>File 50 processing for VIR? stopped at VIR130A
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Completed processing all files
         5420281  VIR?
         1273517  VECTOR?
          576269  EXPAND?
        12751323  INCREASE?
         1799492  HOST
         4328792  RANGE
      S4      75  VIR? (5N) VECTOR? (5N) (EXPAND? OR INCREASE?) (5N) HOST
                  (5N) RANGE
? s s4 and (polyhedrin or p10)
            75  S4
          5965  POLYHEDRIN
         12000  P10
      S5      5  S4 AND (POLYHEDRIN OR P10)
? rd s5
...completed examining records
      S6      3  RD S5 (unique items)
? d s6/3/1-3
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DIALOG(R)File  55:Biosis Previews(R)
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0012515228   BIOSIS NO.: 200000233541
High-level expression of a foreign gene by a recombinant baculovirus with
  an expanded host range
AUTHOR: Kim Hye-Seong (Reprint); Woo Soo-Dong (Reprint); Kim Woo-Jin
  (Reprint); Choi Jae-Young (Reprint); Kang Seok-Kwon (Reprint)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Division of Applied Biology and Chemistry, College of
  Agriculture and Life Sciences, Seoul National University, Suwon, 441-744,
  South Korea**South Korea
JOURNAL: Cytotechnology  32 (2): p87-92 Feb., 2000 2000
MEDIUM: print
ISSN: 0920-9069
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

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DIALOG(R)File 357:Derwent Biotech Res.
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0147023  DBR Accession No.: 93-05075
Genetic engineering of baculo virus for pest control - nuclear-polyhedrosis
```

virus biological control agent (conference paper)
AUTHOR: Mathavan S
CORPORATE SOURCE: (Publ. Address) Oxford IBH Publication Company, New Delhi, India.
JOURNAL: Biol.Contr.Phytophagous Insects (193-98) 1992
LANGUAGE: English

- end of record -

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Display 6/3/3 (Item 2 from file: 357)
DIALOG(R)File 357:Derwent Biotech Res.

0137617 DBR Accession No.: 92-10109
Foreign gene expression by a baculo **virus vector** with an **expanded host range** - Autographa californica and Bombyx mori nuclear-polyhedrosis virus vector systems for foreign (e.g. firefly luciferase) gene expression in Spodoptera frugiperda and silkworm cell culture
AUTHOR: Mori H; Nakazawa H; Shirai N; Shibata N; Sumida M; Matsubara F
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Applied Biology, Kyoto Institute of Technology, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto 606, Japan.
JOURNAL: J.Gen.Virol. (73, Pt.7, 1877-80) 1992
CODEN: JGVIAY
LANGUAGE: English

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? d s6/9/1-3
Display 6/9/1 (Item 1 from file: 55)
DIALOG(R)File 55:Biosis Previews(R)

0012515228 BIOSIS NO.: 200000233541
High-level expression of a foreign gene by a recombinant baculovirus with an expanded host range
AUTHOR: Kim Hye-Seong (Reprint); Woo Soo-Dong (Reprint); Kim Woo-Jin (Reprint); Choi Jae-Young (Reprint); Kang Seok-Kwon (Reprint)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Division of Applied Biology and Chemistry, College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, Seoul National University, Suwon, 441-744, South Korea**South Korea
JOURNAL: Cytotechnology 32 (2): p87-92 Feb., 2000 2000
MEDIUM: print
ISSN: 0920-9069
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: The usefulness of **host range expanded**

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DIALOG(R)File 55:Biosis Previews(R)

viruses as an expression **vector** system was investigated by following the expression of the E. coli lacZ gene. The **host range expanded** recombinant **viruses** were obtained from Sf-21 or BmN-4 cells coinfected with Autographa californica and Bombyx mori nuclear polyhedrosis **viruses**. Among the host range expanded viruses, RecB-8 and RecS-B6 have similar enzyme digestion profiles but different infection characteristics in cells. Therefore, to study the foreign gene expression efficiency of these two viruses, we constructed recombinant viruses RecB8-LacZ and RecSB6-LacZ containing the lacZ gene

instead of the **polyhedrin** gene. Also, the host range expanded recombinant AcNPV, Bac-BH, containing lacZ gene in the **polyhedrin** gene locus was constructed by substitution of the 0.6 kb region within the helicase gene of BacPAK6 with that of BmNPV. beta-Galactosidase expression efficiency by these viruses were determined and compared in Sf-21 and BmN-4 cells. The result showed that Bac-BH has high expression efficiency only in Sf-21 cells, whereas RecB8-LacZ has high expression efficiency both in Sf-21 and BmN-4 cells. Also, in BmN-4 cells,

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beta-galactosidase expression efficiency of RecB8-LacZ was higher than that of recombinant BmNPV (BmK1-LacZ containing lacZ gene in **polyhedrin** gene locus). In addition, the expression efficiency was not correlated with virus titer.

REGISTRY NUMBERS: 9031-11-2: beta-galactosidase
DESCRIPTORS:
MAJOR CONCEPTS: Molecular Genetics--Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics ; Methods and Techniques
BIOSYSTEMATIC NAMES: Baculoviridae--dsDNA Viruses, Viruses, Microorganisms; Enterobacteriaceae--Facultatively Anaerobic Gram-Negative Rods, Eubacteria, Bacteria, Microorganisms; Lepidoptera--Insecta, Arthropoda, Invertebrata, Animalia
ORGANISMS: Autographa californica nuclear polyhedrosis virus (Baculoviridae); Bombyx mori nuclear polyhedrosis virus (Baculoviridae) ; RecB-8 (Baculoviridae)--recombinant virus; RecS-B6 (Baculoviridae)--recombinant virus; E. coli (Enterobacteriaceae); BmN-4 cell line

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Display 6/9/1 (Item 1 from file: 55)
DIALOG(R)File 55:Biosis Previews(R)

(Lepidoptera); Sf-21 cell line (Lepidoptera)
COMMON TAXONOMIC TERMS: Double-Stranded DNA Viruses; Viruses; Bacteria; Eubacteria; Microorganisms; Animals; Arthropods; Insects; Invertebrates
CHEMICALS & BIOCHEMICALS: beta-galactosidase--assay; Escherichia coli LacZ gene {Escherichia coli}
METHODS & EQUIPMENT: PCR {polymerase chain reaction}--DNA amplification, DNA amplification method; SDS-PAGE {SDS polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis}--analytical method, polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis; beta-galactosidase assay: Analysis/Characterization Techniques--CB, analytical method; transfection--gene expression/vector techniques, genetic method
CONCEPT CODES:
31500 Genetics of bacteria and viruses
02506 Cytology - Animal
10804 Enzymes - Methods
10806 Enzymes - Chemical and physical
10062 Biochemistry studies - Nucleic acids, purines and pyrimidines

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DIALOG(R)File 55:Biosis Previews(R)

10064 Biochemistry studies - Proteins, peptides and amino acids
BIOSYSTEMATIC CODES:
03114 Baculoviridae

06702 Enterobacteriaceae
75330 Lepidoptera

- end of record -

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Display 6/9/2 (Item 1 from file: 357)
DIALOG(R)File 357:Derwent Biotech Res.

0147023 DBR Accession No.: 93-05075
Genetic engineering of baculo virus for pest control - nuclear-polyhedrosis virus biological control agent (conference paper)
AUTHOR: Mathavan S
CORPORATE SOURCE: (Publ. Address) Oxford IBH Publication Company, New Delhi, India.
JOURNAL: Biol.Contr.Phytophagous Insects (193-98) 1992
LANGUAGE: English
ABSTRACT: Existing information on the use of genetic engineering to increase the efficiency of nuclear-polyhedrosis virus (NPV) for use as a biological control agent is reviewed under the following headings: genetic engineering of NPV genome (e.g. introducing foreign genes under the control of the **polyhedrin** promoter, **p10** promoter or IE (immediate early gene promoter)); cloning of neuropeptides for pest control (e.g. construction of recombinant Bombyx mori NPV carrying a diuretic hormone gene under the control of the **polyhedrin**

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promoter); virus genes (those that interfere in the normal development and growth of insects) for pest control; combination of viral and Bacillus thuringiensis crystal protein genes for pest control (using the Autographa californica NPV for expression in Pieris brassica second instar larvae); and scope of the IE promoter and chimeric clones for pest control (construction of a **virus vector** with wide **host range** and **increased** toxicity). Attempts on the use of chimeric clones with a wider **host range** further suggests the advantages of using genetic engineering as a major new technology for pest control. (27 ref)
DESCRIPTORS: nuclear-polyhedrosis virus genetic engineering, biological control agent baculo virus strain improvement
SECTION: AGRICULTURE-Biological Control Agents; GENETIC ENGINEERING AND FERMENTATION-Nucleic Acid Technology (E1,A1)

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Display 6/9/3 (Item 2 from file: 357)
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0137617 DBR Accession No.: 92-10109
Foreign gene expression by a baculo **virus vector** with an **expanded host range** - Autographa californica and Bombyx mori nuclear-polyhedrosis virus vector systems for foreign (e.g. firefly luciferase) gene expression in Spodoptera frugiperda and silkworm cell culture
AUTHOR: Mori H; Nakazawa H; Shirai N; Shibata N; Sumida M; Matsubara F
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Applied Biology, Kyoto Institute of Technology, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto 606, Japan.
JOURNAL: J.Gen.Virol. (73, Pt.7, 1877-80) 1992
CODEN: JGVIAY

LANGUAGE: English
ABSTRACT: A nuclear-polyhedrosis virus (NPV)-based gene expression system was improved by genetic recombination. The BmN cell line established from silkworm (Bombyx mori) and the Sf21 cell line (IPLB-Sf-21-AE) established from Spodoptera frugiperda were non-permissive for

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Autographa californica multicapsid NPV (AcMNPV) and B. mori NPV (BmNPV) replication, respectively. After cotransfection of AcMNPV DNA and BamHI-digested BmNPV DNA into Sf21 cells, progeny viruses were isolated by plaque purification on BmN cell monolayers, and the host specificity of 1 viral isolate was analyzed. The virus had a wider host range, and replicated and produced polyhedra in Sf21 cells, BmN cells and silkworm larvae. Restriction endonuclease analysis showed that the isolate was a hybrid of AcMNPV and BmNPV. Using the AcMNPV transfer vector plasmid pAcYM1, a portion of the **polyhedrin** gene of the hybrid virus was replaced with the coding region of the firefly luciferase (EC-1.13.12.7) gene, producing a recombinant virus. The latter expressed firefly luciferase in both cell lines and in silkworm larvae under the control of the **polyhedrin** promoter. (14 ref)
E.C. NUMBERS: 1.13.12.7
DESCRIPTORS: Autographa californica, Bombyx mori hybrid nuclear-polyhedrosis **virus** construction, **expanded host range** in Spodoptera frugiperda Sf21, silkworm insect

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cell culture, **vector** for foreign gene expression, e.g. firefly recombinant luciferase prep. baculo **virus** gene transmission cloning arthropod enzyme EC-1.13.12.7
SECTION: Microbiology-Genetics; Cell Culture-Animal Cell Culture; Biocatalysis-Isolation and Characterization (A1,J1,K1)

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0224838 DBR Accession No.: 98-06435 PATENT
Viral vectors which are **expanded host range vectors** - retro virus vector for elucidation of mammal gene function
AUTHOR: Beach D H; Hannon G J; Conklin D S; Sun P
CORPORATE SOURCE: Cold Spring Harbor, NY, USA.
PATENT ASSIGNEE: Cold-Spring-Harbor-Lab. 1998
PATENT NUMBER: WO 9812339 PATENT DATE: 980326 WPI ACCESSION NO.: 98-217274 (9819)
PRIORITY APPLIC. NO.: US 820931 APPLIC. DATE: 970319

NATIONAL APPLIC. NO.: WO 97US17579 APPLIC. DATE: 970922
LANGUAGE: English
ABSTRACT: A retro virus vector (RVV), a replication-deficient RVV, a genetic-suppressor element-producing RVV, a gene trapping RVV, peptide display RVV (A, B, C, D and E), and an RRV packaging cell culture are claimed. (A) consists of a polycistronic message cassette (PMC) with

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(5' to 3') a polylinker or DNA sequence for a first protein, an internal ribosome entry site and a DNA sequence for a **selectable marker**, and an enzyme-assisted site-specific integration sequence flanking the PMC. (B) and (E) contain a PMC, (C) contains a genetic suppressor element cassette, and all additionally contain a pro-virus excision, recovery elements and a bacterial replication/selection cassette. (D) consists of a gene trapping cassette with a reporter sequence linked to an internal ribosome entry site, a selective DNA recovery element and a bacterial replication/selection cassette. Also claimed are: a retro virus library containing the RRVs; an RVV derived from the new vectors; and an episomal expression vector or genetic suppressor vector containing a replication cassette, E1 and E2 DNA sequences, an expression or genetic suppressor cassette, an MO and an MME DNA sequence. (127pp)
DESCRIPTORS: replication-deficient, genetic-suppressor element-producing, gene trapping, peptide display retro virus vector construction, packaging cell culture, appl. mammal gene function elucidation animal

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DNA sequence (Vol.17, No.14)
SECTION: PHARMACEUTICALS-Clinical Genetic Techniques; GENETIC ENGINEERING AND FERMENTATION-Nucleic Acid Technology; CELL CULTURE-Animal Cell Culture (D7,A1,J1)

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Display 7/9/2 (Item 2 from file: 357)
DIALOG(R)File 357:Derwent Biotech Res.

0053597 DBR Accession No.: 86-11445
Genetic engineering of plants: progress and prospects - vector development to form transgenic plants (conference abstract)
AUTHOR: Schell J
CORPORATE AFFILIATE: Max-Planck-Inst.Genet.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Max-Planck-Institut fuer Zuechtungsforschung, D-5000 Koeln 30, Germany.
JOURNAL: Biol.Chem.Hoppe Seyler (367, Suppl., 83) 1986
CODEN: BCHSEI
LANGUAGE: English
ABSTRACT: Improvements of gene vector systems, based on the Agrobacterium Ti and Ri plasmids are based on a better understanding of the T-DNA transfer mechanism. Recent research is **expanding** the **host range** of such gene **vectors** to a number of crop plants. Promoter sequences derived from T-DNA genes or from plant **viruses** such as cauliflower-mosaic virus were successfully used to express

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DIALOG(R)File 357:Derwent Biotech Res.

enzymes. Cells, calli and whole plants expressing chimeric genes coding for such enzymes were resistant to a number of toxic agents. The dominant **selectable marker** genes thus developed were used to develop various methods for direct DNA uptake in plant protoplasts, opening up possibilities for the genetic engineering of cereals. Regulatory sequences located in 5' upstream regions of regulated genes have been shown to be sufficient to direct the regulated expression of chimeric genes in transgenic plants. It was also shown that nuclear DNA sequences coding for transit proteins can be used to direct the synthesis in plants of chimeric precursor proteins which are transported into chloroplasts and specifically processed. (0 ref)

DESCRIPTORS: plant genetic engineering, vector development, transgenic plant

SECTION: Agriculture-Other; Microbiology-Genetics (E5,A1)

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E1	1	AU=JUANG JYH-CHING
E2	23	*AU=JUANG JYH-LYH
E3	4	AU=JUANG JYH-MING
E4	2	AU=JUANG JYHLYH
E5	43	AU=JUANG JYUHN-HUARNG
E6	1	AU=JUANG K
E7	3	AU=JUANG K C
E8	19	AU=JUANG K D
E9	8	AU=JUANG K W
E10	16	AU=JUANG K.-D.
E11	1	AU=JUANG K.-H.
E12	13	AU=JUANG K.-W.

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Ref	Items	Index-term
E1	1	AU=JUANG, JYH-CHENG
E2	24	AU=JUANG, JYH-CHING
E3	9	*AU=JUANG, JYH-LYH
E4	1	AU=JUANG, JYH-LYN
E5	2	AU=JUANG, JYHLYH
E6	1	AU=JUANG, JYJ-LYH
E7	4	AU=JUANG, JYUHN-HUARNG
E8	1	AU=JUANG, K. C.
E9	11	AU=JUANG, K. W.
E10	8	AU=JUANG, K. Y.
E11	1	AU=JUANG, K.-C.
E12	3	AU=JUANG, K.-W.

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